NEW TORK HIRALDS WEDNESDAY INCENTED 26, 1875-1401 EEEERT.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-FATE-BROTHER BILL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—THE GREAT REFUBLIO-ALLEGORY AND TABLEAUX.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway. -- THE BALLET PAN-

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av. WOOD'S MUSEUN, Broadway, corner 38h st. -- Perform-ances afternoon and evening. -- I loker of LEAVE MAN.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Sth av. and Ed st. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street. -

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.-NILSSON CON-LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 730 Broadway .- OPERA

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.-

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway .-- COMIC VOCAL-

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway.—NEGRO ACTS—BURLESQUE, BALLET, &C. Mainee. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery. NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, BURLESQUES, &C. BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 33d st., between 5th and 7th ava.—BRYANT'S MINSTERLS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteents street. SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &C. Mattures at 236. NIXON'S GREAT SOUTHERN CIRCUS, 728 Broadway.

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Wednesday, December 20, 1871.

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GOLD 108%. -Gold went down to 108% yesterday-the lowest point in over nine years.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF GEORGIA for the unexpired term, which was to have been held by Governor Bullock, has, according to our despatches, fallen to James M. Smith by an almost unanimous vote.

THE GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO RESIGNED. In consequence of the adverse vote of the Legislature and the vote of censure passed upon the government the Attorney General yesterday stated to the members of the Assembly that it was impossible they could be expected to carry on the government under such circumstances, and that, therefore, they were prepared to resign.

THE SAN JUAN BOUNDARY QUESTION .-In pursuance of the High Joint Treaty of Washington, the memorandum of the United States' claim in this matter has been handed over to the Emperor of Germany by our Minister at Berlin, Mr. Bancroft. Relying, then, upon the calm and impartial judgmen of the Emperor and bis righthand man, Prince Bismarck, we have nothing further to say on the subject, except that the object here in dispute between us and Great Britain is a little military island, in a navigable boundary inlet on the North Pacific coast, which would hardly fetch a thousand dollars under the hammer for industrial purposes.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM. -The President yesterday submitted to Congress the report of the Commissioners entrusted with the important duty of devising rules and regulations for the purpose of reforming the civil service, together with a brief message, in which he recommends such legislation as may be needed to carry the suggestions of the Board into effect. The conclusions arrived at by the Commission are unquestionably sound and wise; but we do not believe that the reforms they advocate are at all likely to be adopted at the present time, and hence their report will probably be of little practical utility. Still it is gratifying to see that the public attention is directed to the question of civil service reform, and it is to be hoped that before long the popular movement commenced in this city will reach the fountain head and make as complete a reformation at Washington as we hope for Mexican annexation any day. to have secured in New York.

The United States and Mexico-The Late

Is there no way whereby law and order, systematic industry and commercial enterprise can be established in Mexico? Is that splendid country on our southern border to be continued indefinitely a prey to her fighting revolutionary factions and in her chronic condition of anarchy till utterly exhausted and laid waste? Is there any reason why the policy of the dog in the manger should continue to be the policy of the United States in reference to Mexico? While our people are asking these questions some of the public journals of the Mexican capital are boldly advocating a United States protectorate as the only remedy for the never-ending but still beginning Mexican revolutions. The time, then, is eminently favorable for a movement in this direction. and there will soon be brought up a case before a United States Court at San Francisco which may contribute very materially to settle the problem of "manifest destiny."

We allude to the case resulting from the

late Mexican filibustering outrage in Lower California, as detailed in the letter from Mr. George Wilkes on the subject which we publish this morning. In this letter we have a very interesting sketch of the contract between the Mexican government and the Lower California Land Company, and of the doings of the company down to its expulsion by this aforesaid Mexican filibustering band. It thus appears that the company, when forcibly dispossessed and driven out, were in a fair way to build up an exceedingly prosperous colony, and that in the orchilla moss they had found a mine of wealth of incalculable value-more valuable than the richest of gold mines. The Mexican Collector of Customs at La Paz and Señor Cobos, who, as it appears, turned traitor to the company, happened to be in San Francisco the other day; and, being discovered by some one of the dispossessed company, they were arrested and imprisoned on a charge of piracy. Upon this charge they will be required to answer before a United States Court. when, in the development of the facts in the case, we shall learn how the Juarez government became implicated with these aforesaid filibusters and how far they acted under its anthority.

We have no doubt that the discovery of the inlimited wealth secured by the land company concerned, in those extensive fields of orchilla. excited the jealousy and cupidity of the Juaren government, and that the company was dispossessed and driven out because, while it was desirable to get rid of a colony which might become more powerful in time than its master, the rich resources of orchilla the company had brought to light and the quantity they had collected for shipment-four hundred thousand dollars worth, more or less-were too tempting to be resisted under Mexican ideas of fair dealing. The average Mexican goes according to that ancient rule-

The simple plan.

That they should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can.

Whatever may be the action of the Unit ed States Court upon this case, it is a case which must lead to a demand for reparation and restitution from our government upon that of Mexico; and as General Butler is concerned in this land company we may be sure that there will be no trifling with these Mexican filibusters, nor with this alleged treachery of the Juarez government. We may look before long for a resolution in Congress from General Butler requesting the President to inquire into the facts of this filibustering affair, and to rt them to the House, tog facts upon which the charter of this land company was revoked, and whether its agents and servants were or were not expelled by authority of the Mexican government; and that he be requested also to report to the House the supposed extent to which our national Treasury is defrauded by the conveniences afforded to smugglers in the border "free zone" of Mexico, and what measures in his judgment are necessary to establish in Mexico the law, order and usages of a civilized people. Such a resolution would be both proper and

expedient under the existing condition of things in Mexico. It was under the broad plea of humanity and the common rights of civilization that Napoleon the Third undertook his Mexican protectorate; it was under the plea of the Monroe doctrine of European non-intervention in the domestic affairs of our republican neighbors that Napoleon was induced to abandon his protectorate. We have thus become responsible to the world for the good conduct of Mexico; and if, as the mock ery of an independent government, she continges a constant source of annovance to European nations dealing with ber, and a scandal to republican institutions, it becomes our duty to take her in hand. It is folly to attempt to blink the question of our responsibility. We believe, too, from the opinions in reference to a United States protectorate recently published in certain public journals in the city of Mexico, that Mexican property holders are ready for this protectorate; and we are strongly inclined to the opinion that a resolution from Congress, authorizing General Grant to sound the government of Juarez in reference to the annexation of Mexico, would develop a powerful party in that country in favor of the project,

We have always regarded one conspicuous act of General Scott while in occupation of "the Halls of the Montezumas" as a deplorable mistake. Let us again state it. He was in military occupation of the country, and it was not his fault if the Mexicans supposed he could do as he pleased with it. At all events, a "Committee of Notables" called upon him and offered him the supreme government of the country as the agent of the United States. a dictatorship, with a salary of a million dollars a year, if he would only say the word. But General Scott found in African slavery. as it then existed in the United States, an in superable difficulty to this bargain. He could not harmonize negro slavery in the United States with negro civil and political equality in Mexico, and so he declined the offer of an empire which would have cost us nothing, and which would have given him a million a year to begin with as our Territorial United States Superintendent of Mexican Affairs. We have since bravely got over that African slavery difficulty, and now, with our people-white men, red men, yellow men and black menall on the same level as citizens, we are ready

We have already appropriated more than

half of the territory once possessed by Mexico, in the annexation of Texas in 1845, and in the cession by the treaty of 1848 of all that wast region now embraced in the large States of California and Nevada, and in the great Territories of New Mexico, Colorado, Utah and part of Arizona; and in a subsequent purchase from Santa Anna for ten millions of another good slice added to Arizona. All the vast region covered by these States and Territories, except the cattle-raising districts of Texas and California, was considered by Mexico worthless and mainly an uninhabitable desert. We see, however, the enormous elements of wealth developed in these apparently desert regions by American explorations and enterprise. The same may be said of Lower California. In the possession of Spain and Mexico it has remained for hundreds of years a thinly inhabited desert; but no sooner is the peninsula turned over to a Yankee colonization company, and no sooner does the enterprising Yankee take hold of it, than a new source of wealth, richer than mines of gold, though trodden over by the shiftless natives for hundreds of years, is first by these new American

settlers brought into the market. May we not, then, reasonably assume that, with the annexation of Mexico and the occupation of the whole country by our government, the inquiring and enterprising spirit of our people will soon reveal the resources of those older States to be ten times greater than the discoveries or estimates of the indolent Mexicans? Surely the time approaches for the settlement of this question of "manifest destiny;" and if the opportunity now offered to General Grant for a greater achievement than the treaty which secured us that vast country extending from Texas to California is thrown away, some other party will take it and turn it to a good account. Let the Callfornia Land Company, in the Courts and in Congress, push their case, and the larger question involved will carry them through.

The Russo-German Entente.

A number of distinguished Prussians who have been visiting St. Petersburg took their departure from the Russian capital .yesterday on their homeward return trip. The highest national Russian honor was bestowed on them at the moment. His Majesty the Emperor Alexander, the Grand Duke Constantine, with the Princes of the Russian royal family, "escorted" them-"escorted" is the word used in the report-to the railway station. Each member of the Russian imperial party was clothed in the full uniform of the Prussian army in compliment to the guests of Alexander's Court. The value of this press news despatch is marred to a very great extent by the fact that the reporter has not told us who the much-honored Germans were. If they belong to the family of the Emperor William we can account for the display, according to the time-honored rule that "blood runs thicker than water," the admixture of the blood of the Romanoffs with that of German royalty dating from the marriage of Anne, daughter of Peter the Great, to Charles Frederick, Duke of Holstein-Gottorp, and the birth of Peter III. of Russia as the fruit of the union. The accession of Peter III. brought the throne of Russia to the present reigning family. The Russo-German imperialist reunion in St. Petersburg yesterday was evidently a magnificent display-one which may portend a great deal more than what follows from ordinary leave-takings, even among persons of exalted rank.

THE ERIE RAILWAY LITIGATION .- Yesterday, in the United States Circuit Cour Judge Blatchford rendered another important ecision in the suit of Heath and Raphael, the English shareholders, against the Erie Railway Company and Jay Gould. It will be membered that the claim of Heath and Raphael was that 60,056 shares of Erie stock. which they alleged was their property, should be restored to them by the defendants. After a lengthened legal controversy an order was made by the Master transferring forty-seven thousand and odd shares to Heath and Raphael, leaving the question as to the ownership of 12,734 remaining shares still to be determined. Jay Gould petitioned the Court to declare that he was owner of or had an interest in these 12,734 shares; but the Judge has met this petition by an adverse decision, in which he vacates the order suspending the delivery of the twelve thousand shares to the English stockholders. This is another defeat for Erie. Erie has had plenty of law, and it is now getting it hot and heavy.

THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS AND THE PROPLE OF CANADA seem to agree so far as the sentiments of lovalty to monarchies in the Old World and the established power and reputation of the great house of Romanoff is concerned. Our despatch from Ottawa describes a brilliant ovation to the young Russian yesterday. After being entertained by the Governor General, Lord Lisgar, and having driven through the city, a public welcome was given him in the Senate Chamber. A short address was read by the Mayor and replied to with much feeling by the Prince. Immense crowds congregated around the entrances to the Senate, and wherever he went he was enthusiastically cheered and heartily received by the inhabitants of the capital of the Dominton. In the evening Lady Lisgar held a reception, at which, of course, the Prince was the principal guest,

THE ORLEANS PRINCES IN THE FRENCH SSEMBLY.—The Prince de Joinville and the Duke d'Aumale took their seats in the National Assembly of France yesterday. They ranged themselves in the centre of the members representing the party of the right. Their appearance as citizen legislators produced no sensation in the parliamentary body. We learn, also, by telegram from France, that the government of the republic has refused to sell the crown jewels to private parties. This will prevent the occurrence of a deal of outside speculation of a very demoralizing character. Perhaps the gems may be needed at home in France, and at an early day.

THE KU KLUX TRIALS at Columbia, South Carolina, are progressing, and under the adon of the Judges of the United States Courts several of the members of the organzation have been found guilty. Yesterday the Grand Jury brought in several additiona indictments, and will doubtless soon make a grand onslaught on those within their jurisdicHouse on the International Society Rill.

The civil service reformers in the Senate seem determined to follow out the scent on which they have been running for the last week in pursuit of official corruption. Senator Conkling, apparently realizing that the opposition to Senator Trumbull's demand for an investigation was placing the administration and those who sustained it in a false and untenable position, took up his own stand among the reformers, and went for a full investigation of the "General Order Business" in the New York Custom House, and to find out whether Mr. Leet-who enjoys the monopoly of that business-shares his profits with other officials. Mr. Conkling was even in such an amiable mood as to accept an amendment to his resolution, offered by Mr. Schurz, directing the same committee to inquire whether unauthorized charges are made for storage and carting in the Custom House business in New York, and as to the acceptance of presents by officers from their subordinates, and as to connivance at frauds in passing passengers' baggage, and as to various other actual or supposed peccadilloes on the part of officials. With his amiability still unexhausted Mr. Conkling accepted another amendment, suggested by Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, instructing the committee to inquire also whether Custom House officers have been or are being used as instruments of political or party patronage. He also accepted a proposition, offered by Senator Tipton, of Nebraska, to inquire as to whether New York Custom House employés have been used to influence or control State Conventions. Mr. Blair, of Missouri. also got in without objection a resolution to inquire into the propriety of Minister Schenck's connection with the Emma silver mine. But when Senator Sumner, presuming on the more manageable temper exhibited by the administration Senators, raked up his old St. Domingo troubles, and wanted an investigation into that subject, Senator Conkling's tolerance suddenly gave way, and be objected absolutely to the resolution being offered. If all the other scents, however, are honestly and persistently followed out, it is but fair to expect that considerable game

will be bagged. Apropos of this subject it may here be stated that the report of the Civil Service Commission was sent to both houses vesterday by the President, with an approving message. Of other subjects that came up in the Senate yesterday it is enough to allude to a resolution, offered by Senator Chandler, of Michigan, to refer to the Committee on Commerce that portion of the President's annual Message relating to the telegraph postal system, which resolution lies over; to a bill, introduced by Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, to punish stock gambling by public officers, and to a proposed amendment of the constitution, presented by Senator Stewart, of Nevada. This latter, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, proposes that the constitution shall be so amended as to provide that there shall be maintained in each State and Territory a system of free common schools, and that neither the United States, nor any State, Territory or municipal corporation shall aid in the support of any school wherein the peculiar tenets of any denomination shall be taught.

The House bill, appropriating four millions of dollars for the Chicago Custom House, was passed in the Senate, and a new Georgia carpet-bagger) was admitted to a seat, in disregard of the opposing claim of Foster Blodgett, who was ruthlessly sacrificed in the bouse of his friends.

In the House the entire day was occupied in the discussion of the bill reported last week, either from the Committee on Education and Labor or from the International Society. for the creation of a commission to inquire into the relations of capital and labor. Those who opposed the bill put their opposition principally on the ground that it was a subject which came properly within the jurisdiction of committees of the House or of bureaus of the government, and that there was no propriety in getting up a needless and expensive commission. Mr. Kerr, of Indians, a strict constructionist of the constitution and an oldfashioned democrat and free trader, argued that Congress had no business whatever with the question; that the proposition was a hypocritical attempt to gain proselytes to the republican party from the ranks of the laboring classes, and that the practical way of serving those classes was by bolishing high tariff duties, and thus reduc ing the cost of all articles consumed by the people. Mr. Wood and Mr. Cox, of this city, and Mr. Slocum, of Brooklyn, enforced somewhat similar views, the latter naming for commissioners three well known citizens connected with the labor movement. The discussion was not closed at the time of adjournment, but will be resumed to-day, and very probably a vote reached on the bill itself.

The House had also its propositions for investigation. The Committee on Banking and Currency was instructed, on the motion of its Chairman, Mr. Hooper, of Massachusette, to examine into the causes of the recent suspension of national banks, and to consider if any additional legislation is necessary to guard against such suspensions in future; and Mr. Kinsella, of Brooklyn, wanted to have an inquiry into the appoint-ment of clerks and laborers in the New York Custom House and Navy Yard for election purposes. Objection was made, however, and Mr. Kinsella must only content himself with bringing the subject to the attention of the Senate Committee on Retrenchment,

WILLIAM M. TWEED DISPOSING OF HIS PROPERTY. - A despatch from Albany, which we publish to-day, states that an affidavit was vesterday filed in the courts by Messrs. Peckham and Stoughtenburgh, charging that the "Boss" has disposed of property at Fort Washington, at Thirty-ninth street, Fifth avenue, and also his yacht, for prices considerably less than the marketable value, and that he is doing this to avoid the judgment to be rendered against im by the people. It would seem that the Boss" no longer stands upon ceremony, but has taken the initiative, intent, beyond a doubt, of preparing for the worst, whatever it

The Poetry and Philosophy of Snow. The first regular snow storm of the present winter was experienced in this city and at other points, different in latitude, yesterday. The reports which have reached us by telegraph, with the statements of our local observers, are published in the HERALD to-day. They indicate the commencement of what is known as a "white Christmas" season and the approach of a cold, and it may be, blustering New Year. Few objects of nature elicit more admiration than "the beautiful snow." A magnificent shower of snow stars, if seen in the tropics, would excite, perhaps, as much wonder and amazement as one of our November meteoric showers. A popular and eminent physicist has applied to the thousand forms of snow crystals now known to exist the words which Tennyson applied to the small seashell:-

Frail, but a work divine, Made so fairly well. So exquisitely minute, A miracle of design.

But while there is a poetry in snow there is also a profound and beautiful philosophy which the most practical man cannot ignore

in its bearings upon his everyday welfare. A few months ago the dreadful fires of the Northwest swept with cyclonic violence over its fair fields and prairies, and this far distant land of the hardy settler was compelled to lay bare its breast to the rude blast of winter. Now, however, as we have learned by the telegrams of the past weeks, a benign hand has spread over the desolated region a mantle of warmth and protection. Meteorologists show us that, from its loose texture, and from the fact that it contains about ten times its bulk of air entangled and stored away in its interstices, the snow mantle is a most admirable covering for the earth, arresting the earth's radiation, which otherwise would be lost in the outermost confines of the atmosphere and in the interstellar spaces. This fact, taken with some recent and extremely interesting researches in the climatic influence of snow (which we will mention) will enable us to forecast the prospects of the Northwest for its next year's crops and for recu peration from this year's In August M. Wojerkof, member of the

Imperial Russian Geographical Society, gave an admirable summary of results he had obtained in the study of snow in various countries, and his conclusions agree with the observations of other scientific observers. It seems satisfactorily proved that wherever the snow mentle appears regularly winter crops are always sure, be the cold ever so intense. In the steppes of South and East Russia, where but a very small quantity of snow falls in winter-and this small quantity is frequently blown away by the strong winds-winter crops are scarcely attempted at all. On the northern coasts of the Black Sea summer wheat and Indian corn are foun d to grow very finely, but winter wheat is a precarious crop, while to the north, in Pod olia, where the forests afford protection against the wind and snow falls copiously and cannot be blown away, the winter wheat is the principal crop.

It not unfrequently happens in times of great cold that the soil is forty degrees warmer than the surface of the overlying snow. This remark, of course, applies to unusually cold snaps of weather. But it has been observed in Russia, about one hundred and twenty miles south of A rchangel, that even the mean temperature of the air and soil for the winter greatly differ, the mean temperature of the former being thirty-two degrees or lower, and that of the soil being forty-one degrees, or nine degrees higher. The same difference has been shown for the southwest of Siberia, where the air is forty-one degrees and the soil fifty degrees. As soon as the snow is melted the climate assumes its true continental

The influence of forcets and mountains in equalizing the layer of snow and, by preventing immense drifts, giving to it all its beneficial effects, must no t, however, be overlooked. While our Northwestern forests have suffered much by the late fires, yet they are sufficient to accomplish this important office. They certainly are not so universally destroyed as to render the whole country treeless steppes, like those of Russia. But there is here a most important suggestion for the economist, and especially for the railroad agents and civil engineers, which must not be overlooked. Last February in the south of Russia, where the forests had been completely destroyed in the march of Russian civilization, most of the railways were entirely stopped up and their trains ceased ranning for some months; and such a calamity will certainly menace and overtake our Pacific railways, unless the forests that skirt them are protected. In this respect the Northern Pacific will have some great advantages over its completed rival, because it passes through a milder climate and a country, as yet, not so much cleared of its native timber.

The early ar rival of the great snow fall in the Northwest and the regions devastated by the fearful fire-blast will have the double effect of preserving the soil fruitful for the farmer and will in the spring melt away to moisten and loosen it for his use. The former process of preserving its heat will be peculiarly well secured by the early spreading of the snow mantle, before the earth has had time fully to radiate its summer and autumn stores of heat, and thus to become highly refrigerated. There is in all this much to excite the gratitude of the country in behalf of its afflicted Territories and also to encourage the hopes of the Northwest. The study of this subject has an important significance to the interests of the merchant and the railroader, as well as to the farmer, in forecasting the future of this great section of country,

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS-THE HERALD AD-VERTISING COLUMNS. - The advertising columns of the HERALD at this boliday season comprise a very interesting and important department of the paper. Well may the reader ex-

What is it but a map of busy life, With all its nuctuations and its vast concerns? There is no better medium than the advertising columns of the HERALD through which to reach the many thousands who are at this time of year selecting presents that may be treasured up for long, long years, like preclous souvenirs of the past. We therefore commend to those who are about invoking the spirit of Santa Claus and conjuring how they years.

can best please the little folks and make the hearts of the older folks glad, to consult the advertising columns of the HEBALD for almost anything they may desire in the holiday as well as in the more substantial line of every day's busy life.

Judge Bedford and His Sinnderers. About six weeks ago Judge Bedford called the attention of the Grand Jury of the

General Sessions to the fact that the gross frauds committed against the city had never been thoroughly investigated, and reminded them that it was their duty to inquire into those alleged criminal acts and to indict any persons they might believe to have been implicated in them. It is a singularly significant circumstance that ever since he took this position Judge Bedford has been the mark for the virulent attacks both of the organ of the old Tammany Ring and of the organ of the new Albany Ring. The partisans of Tweed, and all professed champions of municipal reform, have been equally persistent in their endeavors to impugn the motives and to defeat the object of Judge Bedford, which is to bring to justice the persons who have conspired to rob the city of millions of dollars. Among other assaults intended to drive the Judge from his purpose is one emanating from the Times, which charges that Judge Bedford during his term of office as Assistant District Attorney unjustly and corruptly claimed and received from the city a certain sum of money as "extra pay." In reply to this slanderous insinuation Judge Bedford publishes a bold and manly letter, which appears in the HERALD to-day, setting forth the facts in the case and demanding an immediate and searching inquiry into his share in the transaction. We have no doubt that the investigation thus courted by Judge Bedford will result in his thorough vindication, and we hope that the malice and enmity of partisan journals will not swerve him a hair's breath from his strict line of duty, or be suffered to interfere for an instant with the effective prosecution of all who are alleged to have been implicated in the gross frauds that have admittedly been committed against the city.

THE HARTFORD Courant (republican), ex-Governor Hawley's paper, remarks that "General Butler does not find it convenient to preside at the dinner to be given in Washington to Mr. Washburn, Governor elect of Massachusetts; therefore it is probable that Senators Sumner and Wilson and Secretary Boutwell will find it both convenient and pleasant to be present." To this complexion has Butler come at last. Deserted by friends and not loved by foes. But Butler and Hawley were never very good friends.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF GOVERNOR SCOTT. of South Carolina, is to be postponed until after Christmas, when Mr. Bowen has sworn to convict him after the order of the reformers of New York. He scouts the idea of allowing the matter to pass over, and says he has com mitted himself to the task of punishing him and likewise all other guilty officials. He brings up the amount of bonds issued fraudulently to upwards of twenty million dollars. Another such a reckoning, and they will beat us in New York "out of our boots."

THE SPRINGFIELD Republican (Vice President Colfax's organ) touches upon South

Carolina Tammanyism in this wise: Governor scott and Treasurer Niles, of South Carolina, seem likely to suffer for the reckless manner in which they have increased the debt and ruined the credit of the State, a resolution for their impeachment having been passed in the House yesterday by a vote which shows that they will probably soon be deposed from the offices which they have diagraced.

Disgraced! Were they not of the Colfax radical faction?

Personal Intelligence.

State Prison Inspector Fordyce L. Lafin is at the m S. Groesbeck, of Ohio, is at the Fifth Ave-

Captain Rupton, of the British Navy, has quarters at the New York Hotel.
Governor Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut, yesterday arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General James Cunningham, of Boston, is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel. George M. Pullman, of Chicago, is temporarily

residing at the Brevoort House, Dr. Livingstone, of Lowell, Mass., is sojourning Congressman S. W. Kellogg, of Connecticut, is.

Ex-Congressman Ell Thayer, of Boston, has taken quarters at the Astor House. General James Craig, of Missouri, is among the

Colonel Charles A. Converse, of Norwich, Conn., is dwelling at the Sturtevant House. Judge W. H. Kelsey, of Genesee, is among the

residents at the Grand Central Hotel.

Colonel H. N. Collier, of Rio Janeiro, has quarters at the New York Hotel. Judge Stanley Woodward, of Vermont, has arrived

at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Colonel W. H. Travers, of New Orleans, is at the

Grand Central Hotel. Ex-Mayor Wells G. Fargo, of Buffalo, yesterday

Sir Hugh Allen, of Montreal, has apartments as N. H. Crosby, proprietor of the whilem great

Opera House in Chicago, is domiciled at the Fifth J. M. Walker, President of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, is at the St. Nichols

Boris Danzas, the first Secretary of the Russian. Legation under M. Catacazy, and now Charge

d'Affaires until the legitimate successor of that gen-tieman shall arrive, arrived yesterday at the Bre-Arthur Cheney, proprietor of the Globe Theatre in Boston, is sojourning at the Maison Dorée.

Rev. Robert Collyer, the witty divine, of Chicago, is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Esterday morning he performed the marriage ceremony be-

tween Miss Olive Logan and her ideal "nice young man," Wirt Sykes, and in the evening he lectured in the happiest manner on "Bobble Burns, the Ploughman Poet," at the Brooklyn Academy of

General Ben Butler and his Secretary, M. A. Clancy, yesterday arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel from Washington.

DEATH OF LOUIS GASSIER.

The news of the death of this once celebrates baritone, at havans, will bring feelings of regret to the minds of many opera habituds. He was born in 1823, and graduated at the Conservatoire at Paris with the highest honors, which entitled him to the right of an appearance at the Opera in that city. He made his début in Auber's "La Barcarolle," and then sang for several seasons in Italy. His career in America, under Uliman, and at Havans, under London for many years; but his once magnificent voice dwindled down to second rate quality of rate.